

(the lining of the cavity of the abdomen.) They were usually lodged in the cellular substance and fat, and in some cases were so numerous as to occupy considerable portions of what is called the kidney fat. Nor were they minute as we should infer from that author, but were from one to two inches in length, and about the size of a common darning needle. They appeared to be extremely delicate and some transparent, exhibiting to the naked eye, the convolutions of their intestinal structure.

I formerly tried various remedies to destroy them, but without success till I was at length informed, that a preserving use of corn soaked in an alkaline solution, a weak ley for instance, as a food for the swine, would correct the evil. An extensive use of this remedy for many years, enables me to say that it is administered before the animal has lost its appetite.

My neighbors as well as myself were in the habit for many years of feeding our fattening hogs with this article, for week or two before the time for butchering, in order to exterminate this troublesome intruder from the kidney fat.

In latter years they have in a great measure disappeared; how these parasitic worms find their way into the animal system, or how in this instance, a solution of alkali can act so as to exterminate them, we are wanting a hypothesis to explain.

The fact that they do frequently exist and irritate the lumber nerves of swine to such an extent, as often to induce perfect paralysis, does not admit of a doubt. That paralysis is occasionally produced by other causes, as it probably was in the instance alluded to by the editor of the Southern Cultivator, We are prepared to believe.

Yours, J. P. KIRKLAND.

It affords us much pleasure, to lay before our readers such a communication as the above. Many good hogs are lost every year from this disease, and lost too after they have reached such an age and size, as to be fit inmates of the fattening pen; and the opinions as to the cause and cure, were various enough.— Such a simple cure as this, pronounced infallible by our esteemed correspondent, leaves those swine seem to be affected with kidney worm, no excuse for permitting them to be lost by it.

We have heard it remarked by another medical gentleman of this vicinity, who does also a little in the way of farming, and who allows nothing of the kind to escape him—that it is rare to find diseased livers or lungs, in hogs of any of the improved breeds, and crosses from them on our common swine—or to see one of them suffering from kidney worm. This he ascribes in part to the better care taken to them, but more to their constitutions being generally better, than those of the half-starved for generations, lousy varmints, so unfortunately common through the west.

Since writing the above, we have seen another article from the Southern Cultivator, in the Kentucky Farmer—our December number of the Cultivator not having yet reached us—herein the editor of that paper advises his readers to terminate, at once, the existence of those hogs affected as in kidney worm, as the only sensible course to be taken as it will save further trouble and expense!

This we must say, is very inconsiderate advice—let our readers do no such thing, but let them try the remedy given above, and our word for it, their hogs will get well.

T. A.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

In a recent speech of O'Connell's to the ladies of Killkenny, he makes use of the following language, as beautifully expressed, as it is original in conception. Mr. O'Connell is at this time the orator of the World and Freedom; and may be said to be a living impersonation of Eloquence. Unlike almost any other, he is at home in every circle; and whether pouring his polished periods and nervous invective into the startled ear of the House of Commons, or dealing in good humored slang and familiar double entendre in the presence of the workmen of Cork, he is alike in every place. We can conceive no richer treat than to have heard him deliver this exquisite passage. Observe the fine figure in italics:

"During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the highest and noblest sex. I am a grandfather, and know what it is to love and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand-daughter to an old man's ear. One of mine, the eldest, is a bright

eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart bearing its first afflictions, and a kindlier glow never warmed my heart than when she clasps the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister who loved me more than I deserved and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infant mind to the possibility of failure, but the impossibility that the lessons I received could tarnish the morals or virtue of her son; and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath her soul poured forth a blessing on my head whether success I have had through life was owing to her last blessing or melancholy lesson. I have had the pledges of a wedded love in those daughters, whom, perhaps, with the erratic instinct of paternal affection, I have deemed the fairest, as they certainly are among the gentlest of their sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say have been? Oh, no—I am her husband still—the grave is between us—but the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with her's. I can therefore appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did man love or respect the purity of the sex more than I—purity when stripped them of vice, and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh! they watched over our childhood—soothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supported old age, and even smoothed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sang:

"Old woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please."

That is calumny upon their virtues; but he does them justice when he adds

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Sir I do protest, in the language of chivalry, I swear by the ladies of Kilkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation.'

Captain Subertash's opinion of the Fair sex.

I have known a good deal of the sex in my time and I can conscientiously say, though they have not used me over as well as the reader may perceive, that I have ever found them a thousand times better and cleverer than we are; and if they do not possess, in the same degree, the power of dull and heavy application necessary for the acquirement of learning and science, they far surpass us in quickness of observation, justness of feeling, and accurate discrimination of character. That you frequently hear a different language held in society is not to be denied, but then you may always set down as louts and idiots all the men who speak disparingly of women; they have found their own inferiority, and would strive to conceal it if possible. As to the boastful who boast of favors received, they are simply liars and scoundrels and for the plainest of all reasons, the truth of a boast is treachery and falsehood to the woman who gave occasion for it. That notwithstanding all her good qualities, the pretty girls sometimes prove devil's and even devils incarnate, is very true; but then it is only the natural consequence of their having friends to deal with.

Frazer's Magazine.

"Such a pertikeyler, curious, kind ob, gitten up stairs, as the negro said upon the tread wheel."

Marrying a buoyant, bright eyed and rosy cheeked girl of 18, to a crusty, uncomely, stingy old bachelor of five and forty, is placing a jewel in a hog's snout

"Marry me first and court me afterwards," every girl says, now-a-days. That is perfectly right. A young man has no business to court a girl for ten years, and then advertise for a wife.

An ILL OMEN.—"I aint a goin' tew live long mammy." "Why not, you sarpot?" "Cose my trowsy is all tored out behind."

THE DIFFERENCE.
I knew two friends, as much alike
As o'er you saw two stumps;
And so phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the paper, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like Neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent the coideat
Would not have happened him.

PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

An inconsiderable anxiety is now manifested to hear the views of the new President. We insert an extract below taken from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 6, 1819, on the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, viz:

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April 10, 1816."

Mr. Tyler after having argued at some length, to show that Congress had no power to charter a Bank, said:

"There remains now but one branch of inquiry with those who do not think the creation of this corporation an unconstitutional act viz: It is expedient to direct a *scire facias* to vacate the charter, and the other in favor of Mr. Johnson's (of Virginia) to repeal the charter outright by an act of Congress. Mr. Tyler was not only against the bank on constitutional grounds, but also for its crimes and offences—its corruption, frauds and oppressions—and made against it 1819, one of the most decided speeches of the day, under every aspect in which it could be viewed. This speech may be seen in the National Intelligencer of April 6, 1819. We have recently published extracts from it, and mean to republish it entire, both for its valuable facts and sound doctrines.

2. The protective tariff was another of the great questions which divided parties in the United States. On this point it is unnecessary to quote votes or speeches or to refer to instances. Mr. Tyler was ultra in his opposition to such a tariff, both on grounds of expediency and constitutionality. He went beyond the body of the Democratic party in his opposition, and even drew upon himself the charge of nullification.

3. On internal improvement he went with the whole with the Democratic party and far beyond them. He went with Jackson against the Mayville road bill; and he went beyond him in opposition to other branches of internal improvement by the Federal Government to wit: roads in the Territories—improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers—lake harbors, etc. The votes on these heads are too numerous to be repeated, and turned on constitutional grounds.

4. Clay's Land bill. Of this Mr. T. was a steady and consistent opponent from the beginning and on constitutional grounds. He went with the body of the democratic party in resisting this bill, and beyond them in resisting pro-emption bills and graduation bills, and grants of land for State purposes.

5. On Abolitionism he went beyond his party. His votes and Speeches, on the reception of Abolition petitions is full of proof of this, and will show him to have been among the foremost and determined in denouncing and opposing that whole party.

6. The paper system generally, and banking, as carried on in the United States. On this he was a decided enemy. His main speech in favor of the *sci. fa.* against the Bank of the United States in 1819, went beyond the question of a National Bank entered the whole field of banking, as then carried on in the United States, and occupied all the grounds against it which the Democracy have since stood upon. This speech in relation to banking becomes of immense importance now, as the banks have in many of the States, relapsed into the habitual suspensions, shipplaster, small note and post note issues, which, at that time, so much afflicted and disgraced the country, and for which Mr. Tyler showed that a national bank was no remedy, but on the contrary aggravated of the evil."

for fifteen years, to the sum of \$625,000 annually for the same period—against the right of the State to tax the Bank and its branches in all their property, real and personal including debts and stocks—against issuing branch bank drafts—against dividing the United States share of the bank dividends among the States, &c. &c. It is to be observed that the two most important of these amendments, that of repeal and taxation, were both worded as declarations of existing rights in Congress to make the repeal, and in the States to lay the taxes.—

These votes become of incredible moment now, and the more so as General Harrison, in 1819, gave votes of the same character, to wit: one in favor of the issuance of a *scire facias* to vacate the charter, and the other in favor of Mr. Johnson's (of Virginia) to repeal the charter outright by an act of Congress.

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

NUMBER 44

THE MUSE.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When all the world grows strange,
Still shall her arms enfold thee;
When smiling fortune change,
Still shall her words uphold thee;

When all those hopes will fail,
And leave thee caught but bare;
And when thy cheek grows pale,
Or wasted with despair;

When death himself shall greet thee,
Without an arm to bare;

A virtuous for the grave;

Then woman shall care than

With all an angel's care;

Then shall she softly bless thee

With more than angel's power.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

You day may live in pleasure, wealth and pride;

To-morrow poor, and life itself donee;

To-day lays ploughs of many years to come;

To-morrow sinks into a silent tomb;

To-day his food is doctored in deadly form;

To-morrow himself a feast of worms;

To-day his life in gaudy, rich array;

To-morrow shrouded for a bed of clay;

To-day enjoys his mirth, built to his mind;

To-morrow in a coffin confined;

To-day he has delicate dreams of Heaven;

To-morrow cries too late to bid you farew-

To-morrow dies in anguish and despair.

The Banker's Daughter.

BY J. P. N. JAMES, ESQ.

There was once a great banker in London, who
had a very fine house in Portland Place, and
a very old house in the city; and it
had the former looked the picture of business
and display. He himself was a mild man,
whose countenance was of a quiet, but not the
less of an active kind. His movements
were always calm and tranquil, and his clothes
plain; but the former were steady, the latter
were in the best fashion. Hold him was
his cook; his servants walked up stairs
to announce a visitor to the time of the Dead
March in Saul, and opened both valves
of the folding doors at once, with a grace that
could only be acquired by long practice.

Every thing seemed to move to his house by
rule, and nothing was ever sent to go wrong.
All the ladies were powdered, and the women
scrupled had their caps prescribed to them.

His wife was the daughter of a country
gentleman of very old race, a woman of good
manners and a warm heart. Though there
were two carriages always at her especial
command, she sometimes walked on her feet
in London, and would not suffer the
omen of her parties to find her way to the
"Morning Post." The banker and his wife
had but one child, a daughter, and it very
pretty and very sweet girl she was, as very
well known, though her eyes were

very beautifully formed and exquisitely grace-
ful. She was the least affected person that
ever was seen; for accustomed from her
earliest days to perfect ease in every respect—
indeed nothing that was virtuous and right—
taught by her mother to estimate, high qualities—
too much habitual to wealth or rank—
which she was aware of, and nothing that was
evil, but Alice was obdurate, and reminded her
father of a promise he had made, never to
wear her marriage with any one. Mr. Her-
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of the folding doors at once, with a grace that
could only be acquired by long practice.

Every thing seemed to move to his house by
rule, and nothing was ever sent to go wrong.
All the ladies were powdered, and the women
scrupled had their caps prescribed to them.

bad business of it, what with building, and stan-
ding, and farming, and such things. So
I got him an appointment in Canada, just
that he might retrieve. She would like to
write, I know. You will find her up stairs.
I must go out myself. Good fortune attend
you."

"Good fortune" did attend him, for he
found Alice Herbert alone in the very first
room he entered. There was a table before
her, and she was leaning over it as if very
busy; but when Henry Ashton approached
her, she found that she had been carelessly
drawing wild leaves on a scrap of paper,
while her thoughts were far away. She
arrived when she saw him, and was evidently
annoyed by his presence; but, however, he
recalled her to his mind, and thought it
would be well to quiet her again.

Mrs. Herbert, though not rich, had not
been altogether poor, and her small fortune
was all that Alice now condescended to call
her own. There had been, indeed, a considerable
difference between the two, but Alice had
been a considerable time in Canada, and
had not yet quite recovered from the effects
of her long absence.

Alice was a good girl, but Henry Ashton
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In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitable destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Office, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. Mrs. Harrison, the General's bereaved widow, may also add the name of Mrs. F. of Ohio, who adopted Mrs. Jane Harrison as a daughter, and who almost invariably occupied the right hand of the President at his table.

The following are the surviving relations who were absent:
Mrs. Harrison, the General's bereaved widow, John Scott Harrison, the only living son, Mrs. Judge Short, eldest daughter. Mrs. Dr. Thornton, daughter. Mrs. Taylor, daughter. All these are living at or near North Bend.

Mr. Taylor, his wife and family were expected to become members of the President's family for the whole term of his service.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the family:

Lucy Harrison, daughter, married Judge Este.

J. C. S. Harrison, a son, married Miss Pike. Both dead.

Wm. H. Harrison, Jr. married Miss Jane Irwin. His widow presided at the President's table, and her personal graces have commanded her to the affections of all who have had the pleasure to know her.

Dr. Benjamin Harrison, a son. Died last summer.

Carter B. Harrison, a son, who was a lawyer of five talents, and accompanied Gen. Harrison to Columbia. Died two years ago. All of the sons left children.

Madisonian.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS—

Democratic Federal.

1st dist. James Lohkert G. H. Probst.

2d. do. Gen. Carr. J. L. White.

3d. do. J. W. Davis. R. W. Thompson.

4th do. Thos. Smith. J. H. Cravens.

5th do. J. McCarty. C. B. Smith.

6th do. J. Teet. C. H. Teet.

7th do. J. Raridau. D. Wallace.

8th do. N. B. Palmer. H. S. Lane

9th do. John Bryce.

10th do. Carter B. Harrison, a son. Died last summer.

11th do. James Lohkert. A lawyer of five talents, and accompanied Gen. Harrison to Columbia. Died two years ago. All of the sons left children.

Madisonian.

DEMOCRATIC.

at membrane (the lining of the cavity of the abdomen.) They were usually lodged in the cellular substance and fat, and in some cases were so numerous as to occupy considerable portions of what is called the kidney fat. Nor were they minute as we should infer from that author, but were from one to two inches in length, and about the size of a common darning needle. They appeared to be extremely delicate and some transparent, exhibiting to the naked eye, the convolutions of their intestinal structure.

I formerly tried various remedies to destroy them, but without success, till I was at length informed, that a preserving use of corn soaked in an alkaline solution, a weak ley for instance, as a food for the swine, would correct the evil. An extensive use of this remedy for many years, enables me to say that it has been administered before the animal has lost its appetite.

My neighbors as well as myself, were in the habit for many years of feeding our fattening hogs with this article, for a week or two before the time for butchering, in order to exterminate this troublesome intruder from the kidney fat.

In latter years they have in a great measure disappeared; how these parasitic worms find their way into the animal system, or how in this instance, a solution of alkali can act so as to exterminate them, we are wanting a hypothesis to explain.

The fact that they do frequently exist and irritate the lumber nerves of swine to such an extent, as often to induce perfect paralysis, does not admit of a doubt. That paralysis is occasionally produced by other causes; as it probably was in the instance alluded to by the editor of the Southern Cultivator. We are prepared to believe.

Yours, J. P. KIRKLAND.

It affords us much pleasure, in lay before our readers such a communication as the above. Many good hogs are lost every year from this disease, and lost too after they have reached such an age and size, as to be fit inmates of the fattening pen; and the opinions as to the cause and cure, were various enough.— Such a simple cure as this, pronounced infallible by our esteemed correspondent, leaves those swine seem to be affected with kidney worm, no excuse for permitting them to be lost by it.

We have heard it remarked by another medical gentleman of this vicinity, who does also a little in the way of farming, and who allows nothing of the kind to escape him—that it is rare to find diseased livers or lungs, in hogs of any of the improved breeds, and causes from them on our common swine—at to see one of them suffering from kidney worm. This he ascribes in part to the better care taken to them, but more to their constitutions being generally better, than those of the half-starved-for generations, lousy varmints, so unfortunately common through the west.

Since writing the above, we have seen another article from the Southern Cultivator, in the Kentucky Farmer—our December number of the Cultivator not having yet reached us—herea the editor of that paper advised his readers to let him, at once, the existence of those hogs affected as in kidney worm, as the only sensible course to be taken as it will save further trouble and expense!

This we must say, is very inconsiderate advice—let our readers do no such thing, but let them try the remedy given above, and our word for it, their hogs will get well.

T. A.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

In a recent speech of O'Connell's to the ladies of Killkenny, he makes use of the following language, as beautifully expressed, as it is original in conception. Mr. O'Connell is at this time the orator of the World and Freedom; and may be said to be a living impersonation of Elegance. Unlike almost any other, he is at home in every circle and whether pouring his polished periods and nervous invective into the startled ear of the House of Commons, or dealing in good humored slang and familiar double entendres in the presence of the workmen of Cork, he is alike in every place. We can conceive no richer treat than to have heard him deliver this exquisite passage. Observe the fine figure in italics:

During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the highest and noblest sex. I am a grandfather, and know what it is to love and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand-daughter to an old man's ear. One of mine, the oldest, is a bright

eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart bearing its first affections, and a kindlier glow never warmed my heart than when she clasps the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister who loved me more than I deserved, and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infant mind to the possibility of failure, but the impossibility that the lessons I received could furnish the morals or virtue of her son; and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath her soul poured forth a blessing on my head whatever success I have had through life was owing to her last pleasing though melancholy lesson. I have had the pledges of wedded love in those daughters, whom, perhaps, with the erratic instinct of paternal affection, I have deemed the fairest, as they certainly are among the gentlest of their sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say have been? Oh, no—I am *my* husband still—the grave is between us—but the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with her's. I can therefore appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did man love or respect the purity of the sex more than I—a purity when stripped them of vice, and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh! they watched over our childhood—soothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supported old age, and even smoothed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sang:

"Old woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please."

That is calumny upon their virtues; but he does them justice when he adds:

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel is near."

Sir I do protest, in the language of chivalry, I went by the ladies of Killkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation.'

Captain Sibley's opinion of the Fair sex.

I have known a good deal of the sex in my time and I can conscientiously say, though they have not used me over well as the reader may perceive, that I have even found them thousand times better and cleverer than we are; and if they do not possess, in the same degree, the power of dull and heavy application necessary for the acquirement of learning and science, they far surpass us in quickness of observation, justness of feeling, and accurate discrimination of character. That you frequently hear a different language held in society is not to be denied, but then you may always set down as brute and idiots all the men who speak disparagingly of women; they have found their own inferiority, and would strive to conceal it if possible. As to the boasters who boast of favors received, they are simply liars and scoundrels and for the pinkest of all reasons, the truth of a boast is treachery and falsehood to the woman who gave it. That notwithstanding all her good qualities, the pretty pleasers sometimes prove devil's and even devils incarnate, is very true; but then it is only the natural consequence of their having flattery to deal with.

Frazier's Magazine.

'Sich a perkerler, curious, kind gitten up stirr,' as the negro said upon the tread wheel.

Marrying a buoyant, bright eyed and rosy cheeked girl of 18, to a crusty, uncomely, stingy old bachelor of five and forty, is placing a jewel in a hog's snout.

'Marry me first and chart me afterwards,' every girl says now-a-days. That is perfectly right. A young man has no business to court a girl for ten years, and then advertise for wife.

An old Queen—'I ain't a goin' ter live long, 'tis a dog's life, you sayin'! 'Cos my troways is all lored out behind.'

THE DIFFERENCE
I know two friends, as much alike
As o'er you saw two apples;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the paper, and his life
Is better than a litte';
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While stolting through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like Neighbor Jim,
I'd bet a cent the a cent
Would not have happened him.

PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

As considerable anxiety is now manifested to hear the views of the now President, we insert an extract below taken from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 6, 1819, on the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, viz:

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States—Approved April 10, 1816."

Mr. Tyler after having argued at some length, to show that Congress had no power to charter a Bank, said:

"There remains now but one branch of inquiry with those who do not think the creation of this corporation an unconstitutional act viz: It is expedient to direct a committee, or in other words, to put down this corporation. I contend that it is for one, enter my protest against the banking system so conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy; a gross delusion, the dream of a visionary—a system which does more to corrupt the morals of a society than any thing else; which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and induces nobility virtue; which has made the husbandman spirit his courage, and introduce a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand, and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin stares us in the face. Shall I tell of the benefits arising to commerce from the contraction of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed it's fallacy. True, for a moment, it has operated an stimulus; but like ardent spirit, it has produced activity and energy for a moment—relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death has ensued. When you open your bank, mark these causes: a factious goddess, pretending to be wealth, stands at the door, inviting all to enter and receive accommodation; splendid palaces arise; the scene is covered with gold; but soon alteration in the state of the currency takes place; and when the thoughtless adventurer, seated in the midst of his family, in the imaginary enjoyment of permanent security, sketches out to himself long and happy days, his prospects are overshadowed, and, instead, ruin, and bankruptcy make their appearance in the form of bank encumbrance. If this be true, and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth, I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon. Can we soon escape the dangers with which we are surrounded? I know I shall be told that, even if we put down this bank, the State banks will exist. Even if true, the position is not a justifiable one. If the State Legislature do not follow the example which we set them, we shall have acquitted ourselves of our duty. It is all that can be asked of us. But sir, we actually possess the lever of Archimedes, and have a foot of ground on which to rest it. Our revenue amounts to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Requiring a fourth, or even a sixth, to be paid in gold and silver—what would be the effect? The merchant would rot the notes of banks, and demand specie for them; and thus a law would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand of specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introducing more of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanted. The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes should be consummated. I know the ground to occupy when I urge the considerations upon you. A man regardless alone of the fleeting and ephemeral popularity of the hour would hesitate impressing them upon you. But I should not hold myself entitled to your countenance, Mr. Chairman—to the countenance of honest men—or, what is still more important, the approbation of my conscience, if I could be operated on by such motives or fears. Pardon me for still further extending this inquiry. There are three parties interested in the question which we are called on to decide: the stockholder, the debtor, and the Government. I contend that it is to the interest of the honest stockholders to put down this bank."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Tyler in 1819 was a strong Anti-Bank man, and his recent address does not intimate that he has changed his former views, although he carefully avoids mentioning Bank once. The reader will observe that the ground was not sufficiently taken in those days, that it was unconstitutional to charter a bank; but, it was boldly avowed, that Congress had the power to repeal the charter, and the principles contained in the speech, are the most ultra, Anti-Bank we have ever read; and if Mr. Benton, or any other Democrat, should now advocate them in the Senate, the federal party would reward them with the cry of Jacobinism, Fanny Wright, Agitatorism &c.

In addition to the above extract from Mr. Tyler's speech, we copy from an article in the *Globe* the following: which sets forth the position herebefore taken by him in regard to other material national policy which were then and are now advocated by the Democratic party. How far the President will be disposed to go in sustaining his former position, and which he has never renounced, we shall see.

"At the head of all those measures stands the question of a National Bank. On this point Mr. Tyler is ultra-Democratic. He was opposed to the late Bank during its whole existence, and against its renewal. He voted against it in all its forms. He was one of 39, in 1819, who voted in favor of the issue of a *seize faire* to sustain its charter—he was one of the 20 in 1832 who sustained the veto of President Jackson; and he was one of the 16 or 18 who voted the strongest Democratic amendments proposed to the renewed charter, such as no exclusive privilege to the corporations—the right of Congress to alter, modify, or repeat the charter—the reduction of bank interest to five per cent.—the increase of the bonus from \$150,000 annually

for fifteen years, to the sum of \$525,000 annually for the same period—against denying the right of the States to tax the Bank and its branches in all their property, real and personal including debts and stocks—against issuing branch bank drafts—against dividing the United States share of the bank dividends among the States, &c. &c. It is to be observed that the two most important of these amendments, that of repeal and taxation, were both worded as declarations of existing rights in Congress to make the resolution, and in the States to lay the taxes—These votes become of incredible moment now, and the more so as General Harrison, in 1819, gave votes of the same character, to wit: one in favor of the issuance of a *seize faire* to sustain the charter, and the other in favor of Mr. Johnson's (of Virginia) to repeal the charter outright by an act of Congress. Mr. Tyler was not only against the bank on constitutional grounds, but also for its crimes and offences—its corruptions, frauds and oppressions—and made against it in 1819, one of the most decided speeches of the day, under every aspect in which it could be viewed. This speech may be seen in the *National Intelligencer* of April 6, 1819. We have recently published extracts from it, and mean to republish it entire, both for valuable facts and sound doctrines.

2. The protective tariff was another of the great questions which divided parties in the United States. On this point it is unnecessary to quote votes or speeches or to refer to instances. Mr. Tyler was ultra in his opposition to such a tariff, both on grounds of expediency and constitutionality. He went beyond the body of the Democratic party in his opposition, and even drew upon himself the charge of nullification.

3. On internal improvement he went the whole with the Democratic party and for bond them. He went with Jackson against the Mayville road bill; and he went beyond him in opposition to other branches of internal improvement by the Federal Government to wit: roads in the Territories—improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers—salt harbors, etc. The votes on these heads are too numerous to be repeated, and turned on constitutional grounds.

4. Clay's road bill. Of this Mr. T. was a steady and consistent opponent from the beginning and on constitutional grounds. He went with the body of the democratic party in resisting this bill, and beyond them in resisting pro-empire bills and graduation bills, and grants of land for State purposes.

5. On Abolition he went beyond his party. His votes and speeches, on the reception of Abolition petitions is full of proof of this, and will show him to have been amongst the foremost and determined in condemning and opposing that whole party.

6. The paper system generally and one of them at least must be up. They say Keeney is to be the Democratic candidate and unless the Whigs split, he will be elected. Another says they tell is that McCarty will get all the Democrats, and unless all the Whigs unite on him, (Smith) McCarty will be elected, and the Democrats will then claim it as a triumph. The Democrats once covered themselves with glory, by electing Radford over McCarty, and we should think that would be repeated.

It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we

know he saved who had been marksmen of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself.

This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has devolved upon him the Presidential office.

The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assault upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of the President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with man and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blamable.

With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days envied itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm, of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered

replete with efficiency.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL



We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SINECLEAR, as a candidate to represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce F. WILKINSON, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the Counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE M. BLACK, as a candidate for County Assessor, at the April election.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, have made a long report. We shall insert it or a part at least next week.

This committee was appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank, consequently we may very naturally suppose the past management and present condition is presented in a favorable light as the nature of the case and a faithful discharge of their duties would permit. The report presents the management of the "Great Regulator" and some of the officers of that institution in no very favorable condition.

Mr. Tyler will receive now 25,000 dollars for his services as President. The salary of the Vice President is six thousand.

Our neighbor is very much troubled about our Bank Note List. It is a pity really that the bank would not furnish him with a list, or permit him at least to inspect it in his paper. It makes an Anti-Bank man of him and that is "very bad."

When our neighbor alluded to our being Ex-Treasurer of the Packet Boat Co., he had doubtless forgotten that he was a kind of Ex-Treasurer himself, in which capacity he so fully developed his financial skill in sundry small operations, as to satisfy the Committee Council that his great sagacity as a financier fitted him for a more exalted situation, consequently gave him "office to quit."

The editor of the Times calls upon his friends, in his last, to read the "Will" begun in that paper. We thought he had better make his Will before the Congressional election, if he designed ever doing it.

Mr. Smith's friends are telling two stories and one of them at least must be up. They say Keeney is to be the Democratic candidate and unless the Whigs split, he will be elected. Another says they tell is that McCarty will get all the Democrats, and unless all the Whigs unite on him, (Smith) McCarty will be elected, and the Democrats will then claim it as a triumph.

It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marksmen of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself.

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My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with man and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blamable.

With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days envied itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm, of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

Demise of President Harrison—accession of President Tyler.

We despatched an extra by yesterday morning's mail, announcing the death of the President, and we copy below the official notices of the event from the *National Intelligencer* of this morning. To them we add nothing, save a general impression as to the origin of the disorder which terminated so rapidly in dissolution.—The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* alluded to it, in the first moment of the attack:

The President is unwell. Many have predicted that there would be a fatal reaction in his system after the late excitement and change of habits that he has under gone'

President Harrison had recently been involved in a continual whirl of agitation. His participation in the various triumphal processions, fêtes, balls, etc, with which he was everywhere greeted, and which followed the inauguration—the eager and constant press made upon him since, by the multitude who have pursued him for office, and the excitement growing out of the arbitrament of discordant claims—was more than one, truly represented by his physicians as suffering under age and debility, could long bear. The bodily labor he endured apart from the weight upon his mind was more than he had strength to support. For a time, sustained by the exhilaration of the animating events he passed through, his constitution held up beyond expectation. But restlessness, anxiety, and fever, followed, and as it seems, from the report of his physicians, inflammation and derangement was found to have affected all his vital organs.

From casual information which we have had from time to time, it seems that too little consideration was felt by his political friends for his condition. We understand that before he could reach the breakfast table in the morning, he was frequently waylaid in the hall, and persecuted for office—that his rooms were generally thronged by the time he rose from table, and that on some occasions, when under the necessity of holding communication with his secretaries, he was obliged to make his escape the back way.

It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marksmen of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself.

This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has devolved upon him the Presidential office.

The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assault upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance.

My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with man and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blamable.

With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days envied itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm, of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

THE subscriber will be out before the day to persons who are heroes for their ride, so will do in all of their towns.
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840.
22-11

DENNISON HOUSE
CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,
GRINNELL.
Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years to leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the house is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equidistant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers, Bills rendered—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—11.

The following papers will copy the above advertisement to amount of \$3, and charge Cincinnati Chronicle. Send one paper containing advertisement to John Noble, Dennison house, Cincinnati.

Advertiser, Journal, Louisville Ky., Whig Nashville, Tenn., Republican, Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Journal Indianapolis, Free Press, Lafayette La., Sentinel Fort Wayne, La., Banner, Lawrenceburg, Ky., Whig Louisville, Ky., Banner, Madison, La., Clarion Sandusky City O., Blade Toledo, O., Intelligencer, Marietta, O., Tribune, Portsmouth O., Telegraph, Ripley, O., Times, Wheeling Va., Gazette, Charleston Va., Advertiser, Detroit Michigan, Eagle Mayville, Ky., Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky., Gazette Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

STRAYED From the subscriber living one mile south of Dickey's Lock, town in the month of September last, a Small Bay Mare reached mane on the left side, and part of the mane remaining long and hanging on the right side. Said mare has a light mane and tail—Whoever will return said animal to the subscriber, or give information to Z. Henderson at Fort Wayne, or to Paul Saltz, at Dickey's Lock, shall receive \$5 reward.

ANTHONY REVOY.
Feb. 20th, 1840.
35-1

THE LADIE'S COMPANION,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Souders, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION which circulation in every state in the Union, in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unparalleled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unerring promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepare in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, and rendered more perfect by the exercises from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladie's Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully rendered, that every article published in that paper will be thoroughly fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the insertion. The publisher and proprietor would shun the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication will be made with the author of whose name is employed in this expression of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the "Ladie's Companion" proudly directs attention to be following:

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Ebury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Sabin Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Mrs. Holland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephen, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng.) Miss A. M., F. Bachman, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St. Leger, Professor J. H. Ingram, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Congdon; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. H. C. Clinton; Rev. Charles Constantine Pise; Rev. A. A. Lincomb; Beld; Samuel Woodburn; Chas. Justice Mellen, of Moline; Park Benjamin; Oliver W. Home; of Boston; Henry T. Tucker; Rufus Daws; Robert Hamilton; Willian P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. F. Morris.

J. Hartings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniele; Alexander McMakin Philada; Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees"; "Down Easters"; etc.; Charles Gilman, Bangor; Mr. John W. Cusey.

John Smith; Albert Pikes; S. Arthur, Balti.; Md.; John B. Phillips; Mr. F. D. Deems, Alexander D. Drayton, D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The "Ladie's Companion" is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mail, stately envelope. No volume commences with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street; New York.

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840.
22-11

NOTICE.—Will sell at private sale my Farm in Fort Wayne, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thirty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also, in the east half of the North west quarter Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,
March 27, 1841.
40c

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, made at the February term thereof, the undersigned will expose to sale at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, the N. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 31, N. R. 11 E.

The terms of sale will be half price in three months, and one half six months, the purchaser giving note and security.

F. COMPARÉT, Adm'r. of J. SHAUGHNESSY, dead.

FAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS
October 17th, 1840.
36c

Jew David OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipt, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world.

Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, or, rather, salve, ointment, etc.

It has been discontinued by all who have used it, except David's or Hebrew Plaster.

Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over the boughs and scuffles of infidels with which the world is flooded.

The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use

recommended by the highest classes of society.

One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merit like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of all.

The effects of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliaries, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cough, Indigestion and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its properties, and it was found to be a powerful medicine for the diseases of that country.

The extract of this singular product was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, while all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1829, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as to sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR MORE.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to insure the success of this paper, that this paper shall continue to be succeeded by all of its competitors.

It will be published at a price which will be half that of all its competitors, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be utilized to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand and of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union.

Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advance of this paper, which is constantly making in the character of its publications.

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still

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I detect it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public money shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by such an ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitable destined to produce a spirit of cringing servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active indifference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove my incumbent friend office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such office has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less openly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous rumours may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no agency of feeling. I have no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but the effect will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions, nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbinding rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps: "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to exhaust the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, as to leave no room of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the enemy, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the spirit of their own glorious example.

The interests under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world, a Government deriving its power from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it, only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of power thus granted to the several departments of the Government other than by appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish be-

tween the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish pride to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

GENERAL HARRISON'S FAMILY.
The following relatives of Gen. Harrison were present in the city on the day of the funeral, viz:
Mrs. Jane Harrison, of Ohio, [son's widow] and two sons.
Mrs. Taylor, of Virginia, [niece] a daughter, and two sons.
Pete Harrison, [grandson] son of J. G. Harrison, and grandson of Gen. Pike.
Mr. D. G. Copeland, of Ohio, [nephew].

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Va. [nephew].

Henry Harrison [grand-nephew], son of the preceding, who has acted as confidential Secretary of the President.

Dr. John Mace, of Charles City, Va. [nephew].

We may also add the name of Mrs. Fuller, of Ohio, who adopted Mrs. Jane Harrison as a daughter, and who almost invariably occupied the right hand of the President at his table.

The following are the surviving relations who were absent:

Mrs. Harrison, the General's bereaved widow, John Scott Harrison, the only living son, Mrs. Judge Short, eldest daughter.

Mrs. Dr. Thornton, daughter.

Mrs. Taylor, daughter. All these are living in or near New England.

Mr. Taylor and his wife and family were expected to become members of the President's family for the whole term of his service.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the family:

Alice Harrison, daughter, married Judge Estey.

J. C. S. Harrison, a son, married Miss Pike, both dead.

Wm. H. Harrison, Jr., married Miss Irvin. His widow preceded at the President's table, and her personal graces have commanded her to the affections of all who have had the pleasure to know her.

Dr. Benjamin Harrison, son. Died last summer.

Center H. Harrison, a son, who was a lawyer of fine talents, and accompanied Gen. Harrison to Columbia. Died two years ago. All of the sons left children.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Democrat Federal.
1st dist. James Lockett G. H. Frost,
Gen. Carr. J. L. White,
J. W. Davis. R. W. Thompson,
Thos. Smith. J. H. Craven,
J. do. J. McCarty,
J. H. Smith. T. H. Test,
J. do. J. Randell,
G. do. N. B. Palmer. D. Wallace,
J. do. John Bryce H. S. Lane

It will be seen by the above that the Democrats are on hand in every district in the State except this.

The feds have succeeded as usual in Connecticut. The majority for Governor was larger than last spring, but not so large as last fall for General Harrison. The Democrats have ten more Representatives in the lower house than they had last year. An entire Whig delegation in Congress, as before.

SHAMEFULL SWINDLING.
If the people of Newburyport will submit to such kind of villainy as is exhibited below we are sadly mistaken. Not to take into account in payment of debts due a broken bank, is an outrage that should never be tolerated.

NEWBURYPORT BANK.—The Newburyport Herald states that at the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston, on Monday, the case of the Bank Commissioners vs. the Newburyport Bank, came up, for trial, and the junction was made perpetual. Mr. W. Kinsman and Edmund L. Lubrano, Esq. were appointed receivers; and according to the order of the Court, the bills of the bank are not to be taken in payment of debts due the Bank.

Mr. Tyler's whilom public life has been devoted to an opposition to the banking system—a National Bank—to a national debt—in a protective tariff—and to a distribution of the public funds. It is likely he will abandon them now! He has pledged himself only to a single term in office—a pure and economical Government—and against all remonstrance for opinion's sake.

Arguing from these facts, it is not highly probable, that, sooner or later, a reconstruction of the cabinet will take place—and a new development of the policy of the Government be made.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Bank of Western New York, "red bank," has been proceeded against by the Chancellor. Of course all its business up to a certain point is to be done by the People for additional grants, but by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish be-

FIRE.

A fire broke out this morning, on Columbia street and burnt down all the old buildings between Stephen and Bloomfield stores and Dykes' Drug store. Although several old buildings were destroyed the loss is small. For a considerable length of time the town appeared in the most eminent danger; and but for the timely aid of the Fire Company, the town would have suffered severely, if not entirely destroyed. Great credit is due the firemen for their active and untiring exertions to save the city.

This is the second time within a few months that our town has been in flames and saved from destruction in part, or wholly, by the efficiency of a well organized Fire Company, which is composed mostly of Mechanics who are as capable as they are willing to discharge their duty and save the property of our citizens from the devouring element.

The fire is supposed to have originated through carelessness.

We insert the following letter for the benefit of the community if it will be of any service. As we have formerly said we know nothing of the men who are engaged in bolstering up this bank; but we have understood that J. Smith is the principal man of responsibility who has endorsed any of these notes; and his name is bitterly upon us very few of them.

If a bank requires individual endorsements to give it credit, the least we can say of it, is that it should not, in our estimation, be entitled to much.

MAUMEE CITY, April 9, 1841.
To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

I noticed some time since, some remarks in your paper in relation to the notes of the St. Clair Bank of Michigan, payable in Ohio. I have no doubt but the article was prompted by the best motives, and a desire to protect the public from imposition but as I believe you are under a misapprehension in some of your statements, I have taken the liberty to say to you what I know about the money.

You say the Bank has issued notes, payable at Circleville, at other places; and some payable at no place in particular. I do not know that this is not true but I never have seen any notes of the Bank but such as were made payable at Newark or Circleville, Ohio. Those made payable at Newark are engraved with such a clause in the fine writing of the bill, and it would not be readily noticed on that account. Such notes, however, as you refer to, may be in circulation.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the family:

Alice Harrison, daughter, married Judge Estey.

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Wm. H. Harrison, Jr., married Miss Irvin. His widow preceded at the President's table, and her personal graces have commanded her to the affections of all who have had the pleasure to know her.

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To the Grand Inquest of THE COUNTY OF ALLEN, FOR THE APRIL TERM, 1841.

The undersigned Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, in accordance with the proviso of the Statute in such case made and provided, doth leave to submit the following Report of the condition of the Seminary Fund of said County, as far as the same came to my knowledge, to wit:—

The fines and forfeitures which have accrued in the County in 1824 up to the September Term 1840, amounts to \$3383.707

The sum of fines assessed by Justice of the Peace and reported to me since the April Term 1828, (and previous to which time I can find no report on record) amounts to 245.76

Of this amount there has been collected by me since the April Term 1828, as follows, to wit: Received from Allen Hamilton, former Clerk \$70.00 Received from P. G. Jones, present Clerk 65.64 Justice of the Peace 120.50 230.14

Amount due County, 3,400.154

Of this amount the following has been remitted by the Governor to wit:—

A forfeiture against J. P. Hodges and L. P. Ferry, of \$200.00.

And the following amount, it is believed to be collected for some time, and some it most likely never, viz:

A forfeiture against Ira Andrews for \$50.00

J. C. Kinney and Silas Powell 50.00 John Vangelder 400.00 Philip Estes (abs.) 20.00 1770.70

1630.51

Or this last balance there is due for fines up to the time of my writing to office, and much of which will be lost \$49.64

The amount due for fines since that time will nearly all of which will be collected is 316.25

And still due from Justice of the Peace 144.26 1,630.154

all of which is respectfully submitted.

P. G. JONES, Clerk.

We the Grand Jurors, empaneled and sworn, in and for Allen County, at the April Term of the Allen Circuit Court, do present that the Seminary Fund are in a deplorable condition, caused by the manager it has been understood. We would recommend that it be carefully examined and if thought advisable to have the amount now on hand, to be placed into Bank Stock, or into Bank for safe keeping. And we do further recommend the election of three Seminary Trustees as provided by law. And we further request the within exhibit be published in the Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel.

By order of the Grand Jury.

JOHN SPENCER, Foreman.

April 6, 1841.

I wish I were a cloud, to roll all day thru the heavens, painted so beautifully, as those lovely slopes are colored, and never drooping again to showers; or, at least, I wish were a broad river, performing some useful duty in the world. Shallow on my weak waves and unregarded bubbling. I might as well have never been, as to be thus puny, insignificant, and useless."

When the brook had thus complained a beautiful tall flower, that beat over its bosom, replied.

"Thou art in error, brook. Puny and insignificant thou mayest be; useless thou art, for I owe half my beauty, perhaps my life, to thee. To the refreshing waters, The plants adjacent to thee, are greener and richer than the others. The Grotto has given thee a duty, which, though humble, thou must not neglect. Besides, who knows what may be thy future destiny? Flow on, I beseech thee."

"The brook heard the rebuke, and danced along its way more cheerfully. On an it went, growing broader and broader. By and by other rivulets poured their crystal waters into it, and swelled its deepening bosom, in which already began to appear the fairy creatures of the waves, dancing about joyfully, and glistening in the sun. As its channel grew wider and wider, and yet other branches came gliding into it, the stream began to assume the importance of a river, and boats were launched on it, and it rolled on in a meandering course, through a teeming country, refreshing whatever it touched, and giving the whole scene a new character of beauty."

As it moved on in majesty and pride the sound of its gently flowing billows formed itself into the following words:

"As the outset of life, however humble we may seem, fate may have in store for us great and unexpected opportunities of doing good, and of being great. In the hope of these we should ever pass on without despair or doubt, trusting that perseverance will bring its own reward. How little I dreamed, when I first sprung on my course, what purposes I was destined to fulfill. What happy hours were to owe their bliss to me! What lovely trees, what violet impalpable, what golden harvests were to hail my care! Let not the weak and lowly despair, heaven will supply them with the noble inducements of virtue."

Eastern paper.

Providence conceals from us the moment of our death, that we may employ all the others well."

The "Michigan State Bank," has resumed its specie payments.

GENTLEMANLY—We are a private conversation published in the last Times and discontinued at that. The editor must be hard run for matter.

A dancing master was taken up in Natchez recently for robbing a fellow boarder. He said he was engaged by cheating a printer, and after that, every thing rascally seemed to come easy to him!

"For particulars see small bills," as the bank president said, when they asked why his institution had failed.

If Kennedy is a candidate for Congress the contest lies between him McCarty and Smith. Test and Harden will dive. As to who will be the strong whig candidate, see certificates a few days before the election, signed by the "big bugs" expecting the little "bug" to hang to their coat tails.

April 22, 1841.

1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet & Freight Boats

Will commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a day.

Passenger traveling by this line will meet with every attention that can be paid to their comfort.

Flight of all descriptions will be carried to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to insure the public the best service.

It is hoped the public will not forget that this line is intended to keep between their purse and the burdened exertion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly line.

W. D. MAHON, agent.

N. D. W. will pay too much, and not half of it; but paying less than we might.

It is hoped the public will not forget that this line is intended to keep between their purse and the burdened exertion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly line.

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